

Vol. 92. Pamphlet.

La

BRITISH

ADVICE

TO THE

FREE-HOLDERS

OF

GREAT-BRITAIN: *k*

BEING

**an ANSWER to a Treasonable Libel, intitl'd,
English Advice to the Freeholders of
England.**

*Libera si dentur populo Suffragia, quis tam
Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni.
Juv. Satyr. 3.*

L O N D O N:

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ADVICE

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British Advice

TO THE

Freeholders of Great Britain.

THE infamous Libel intituled, *English Advice to the Freeholders, &c.* seems to be the last Effort of the Jacobite Faction, who have nothing left em now, but by Calumnies to alienate the Hearts of His Majesty's Subjects.

The Author begins with saying, Page 3. "That he can't remember one bad Parliament, but when the Electors were brib'd, on false Returns made by Sheriffs, &c. Then he launches out into a mighty Commendation of our two last Parliaments, as if the Manner of their being elected was entirely forgot by the Freeholders, to whom he addresses himself, and were Witnesses of it.

Certainly what pass'd at the last Elections in London, is too recent to be already forgot: The honest Citizens must needs remember, that they were insulted by rascally Mobs, as they went to the Hall, affronted when they came to Vote, and in danger of being murder'd as they return'd; whereas on the other Side, some were poll'd double or treble, some poll'd in the Name of those who had been dead several Years, and others in the Name of absent Livery Men that had they been present, would have poll'd the contrary Way; and tho' several such Frauds were detected at the Books, yet no redress could be had. It were easy to multiply Instances of this Nature, to prove that the Freedom of Elections was invaded all over the Kingdom; but it shall suffice at present, to mention only the Violence offer'd to Mr. Polhill and his Friends in Kent, and to Mr. Neal and his in County.

As to Bribery, the vast Sums employ'd by the Staff, with so little Precaution and Secrecy to carry Elections, is what our Author could not but know; so that by his own Test. He unwarily condemns the two last Parliaments, while he so much applauds them.

This Author says, 'The Whigs falsely accuse the last Ministry of a Design to bring in the Pretender: But of this the Pretender himself is the best Judge, who tells us in his Declaration, *That the only Reason of his continuing quiet for some Years, was that he reckon'd himself sure of the Friendship of those Gentlemen, and depended upon their Promises.*

Our Author alledges, P. 4. 5. 'That all is lost if we have a Whig Parliament. But it were easy to prove, that the Whig Parliaments in the two last Reigns, maintain'd the Constitution in Church and State, much better than the Tory Parliaments ever did: To make this good, we need only look into their Votes and Acts, and compare them together, by which it will manifestly appear, That during the Whig Parliaments, the Peace of the Church was always best preserv'd, and the Dignity of the Episcopal Office, better supported than during Tory Parliaments, who always encouraged the High-Flyers in the Lower House of Convocation, to insult the Bishops in the Upper House, as if they had no respect to their Order, nor ow'd them the least Canonical Obedience.

The Libeller says, Page 6. 'The Earl of O——d was to blame that the Peace went so heavily on; and that the Treaty of Commerce is not in every Circumstance as Advantageous as might have been obtain'd. He has also the Assurance to add, 'That to this very Peace (even as that Lord has puzzled and involv'd it) we owe His Majesty's safe and undisturb'd Accession to the Throne; for had the Queen (says he) dy'd during the War, the Succession must have been disputed Sword in Hand, and a civil War must have rag'd in the Bowels of the Kingdom.

To the first Part of this Paragraph we answer, How came the Libellers Party to concur in a Peace so puzzl'd and involv'd, and with a Treaty of Commerce so disadvantageous to the Nation? It is well enough known, the E——I of O——d cou'd neither make the one nor the other without them; so that here our Author condemns his own Party, but contradictions are so natural to the Faction, that they are not asham'd of them.

To the other Part of the Paragraph we reply thus, That when the Treaty of Peace was open'd, the French King had not one Man of War at Sea; that his Armies were not able to cover his Provinces of Picardy and Champagne, from the Incursions of the Allies, and paying them Contributions; so that he was far from a Condition to send the Pretender hither, with an Army able to support him, when he lay under the dismal Apprehensions of seeing the Confederates march into the Heart of his Kingdom with their conquering Troops, as he own'd in his Letter

to the Archbishop of *Paris*, when he order'd him to sing Te-
Deum for his Victory at *Denain*.

But what does our Author mean by the *Civil War* he talks of? Who must have rais'd it? He can't sure have the Front to say, that the Whigs wou'd have taken Arms against the Protestant Successor; that wou'd have been as contrary to their own Principles and Interest, as it is irreconcilable with the Transports of Joy he ascribes to them upon his Majesty's Arrival. It remains then, that none cou'd be capable of raising this *Civil War* but the *Tories*; so that by this Assertion our Author inadvertently betrays himself and his Friends; but his Passion and Envy had got so much the Ascendant while he writ his Libel, that in every Page he discovers his Want of Judgment, Memory, and common Honesty.

We need no greater Proof of this, than his ascribing to the late, His Majesty's undisturb'd Accession to the Throne; for if not the Libeller forgot himself, he might have remember'd, that His Majesty oppos'd the Faction's Project of Peace, for this very Reason among others, 'That the *French King* wou'd no sooner see his Grandson settled on the Throne of *Spain*, but he wou'd also endeavour to place his Creature upon the Throne of *Great Britain*, and accomplish it, having augmented his Power with that of *Spain*, and his Riches by those of the *Indies*, &c. as may be seen at large in that excellent Memorial delivered to our Court, by His Majesty's Minister the Baron de *Mémer*.

That it did not so happen, as His Majesty did reasonably apprehend, immediately after the Peace, or at least at Her Majesty's Death, is intirely owing to a wonderful and unlook'd for Providence, attended with such Circumstances, as put it out of the Power of the *French King* to send over the Pretender with armed Force, and in like manner put it out of the Power of the Faction to raise a Civil War in the Kingdom, unless they had been resolv'd to meet their own Ruin in the Prosecution of it.

Our Author may likewise remember, that while the Treaty of *Utrecht* was on Foot, his Party in the House of Commons, which so much applauds, put a Negative upon a Proposal for adding the Queen to make the Confederates Guarantees of the Protestant Succession; and the Ministry put a Clause in Her Majesty's Speech of *April 9. 1713. That She wanted no other Guarantee, but the Loyalty and Affection of Her People*; and yet the Warranty propos'd, was what we had Reason to expect from Her Majesty's Promise to the Addresses of both Houses in 1708. upon the *Head*, and from Her Speech *December 11. 1711. wherein She promis'd,*

promis'd, that She would unite with Her Confederates in the strictest Engagements, for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace secure and lasting. But the true reason of all that Opposition to the Protestant Succession, as well as the change of the Whig Ministry and Parliament, will appear by the Copy of an intercepted Letter from the Elector of Bavaria's Minister to his Master, dated at *Versailles*, Oct. 18. 1711 and inserted at the end of this Piece.

The Libeller makes use of a villanous Fraud throughout his Pamphlet, by calling his Faction the Church-Party, and false insinuates, as if none of the Whigs were Churchmen, tho' all the World knows that the majority of our Bishops are Whigs, and the majority of the Church Laity; the like; who, tho' they are against persecuting Dissenters, are zealous for the Church of *England*. But the Libeller's Design in this, is to raise a Rebellion against his Majesty, by insinuating, that the Church Party singled out as the Object of his Majesty's Displeasure, and that all Places of Trust and Profit are given away from the Members of the Church, and dispos'd of to others; tho' we defy the Libeller to give an Instance of any one Dissenter who enjoys a Post from which he is excluded by Law.

Those who know his Majesty, assure me, he is so far from having the least Enmity to the Church, that he favours even the moderate Tories, as much as he does the Whigs. This is also evident from the great number of the latter continued in eminent Posts, as well as from the Offers of great Employments to several Gentlemen of that Denomination, who thought fit to refuse them.

But as to the chief Posts in the Administration, it would have been contrary to all manner of Prudence and good Sense, to have intrusted them in the Hands of such Persons as have so much abused their Power, who had violated the Publick Faith, abandoned their Allies, sacrificed their Religion and their Country to *France*, paved the Way for the Pretender, ruined the Honour of the Nation, and consented, by a secret Article, that an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*, *France* should have a greater, a safer, and a more commodious Harbour at *Mardyke*.

His Majesty would very ill have answer'd what the Nation had reason to expect from his Prudence, if contemning his Friends, and those who secured his Succession, he should have deliver'd Himself and the Government of his Kingdoms into the Hands of such Ministers as are become the Horror and Contempt of all true Britons, and of all honest Men every where else.

This being once laid as a Foundation, that his Majesty is not in Honour continuing such a Ministry as the last, it is the greatest Absurdity to suppose that he should have continued the same Parliament.

Parlia

liament, upon which they had so much Influence. To have
 so wou'd have been the ready way to put all in Confusion,
 that's what the Libeller wanted, and wou'd still hope for,
 cause the Jacobites have no other Game to play.

His Jacobitism gets so far the better of his Judgment and
 Memory, that forgetting the Incense he had just offer'd to the

House of Commons, he seems to Tax them with Prodigality
 the next Paragraph, for having continu'd to his Majesty
 his Son the Prince is marry'd, and a Father of 4 Children)
 same Civil List the late Queen had for her single Person. Nor
 he at the same time consider that the Civil List of 700000*l*.
 which was given to the Queen, is now fall'n to about 330000 *l*.
 Funds upon which 'twas settled yielding no more.

Our Author tells us, Page 9, That his Majesty does not seem
 the King of the Tories, but the King of the Whigs, because
 latter have all the Posts. Is not this plainly to say, that the
 Tories will own no Body for King, but him that gives them Em-
 ployment; nor is this the Language of our Author alone, but of all

Hot-heads of his Party. Those Gentlemen who did so
 much preach up Passive-Obedience, when they had full Power
 their Hands to persecute the Whigs and Dissenters, have now
 got all those fine Principles, upon which they valued them-
 selves so much in their Addresses, and because they are depriv'd
 the Power to persecute their Fellow Subjects, and deliver up
 their Country to *France* and the Pretender: They foment Sedi-
 tions and Tumults on all Hands, against their Lawful Sovereign,
 they attack his Royal Person and Family, by Villanous
 Libels, and spread Thousands of Calumnies against the King, to
 poison the Minds of the People, and alienate their Affections
 from his Majesty.

Our Author insists upon the Joy which the Tories express'd up-
 on the King's Accession to the Throne, and his safe Arrival in
 England, and wou'd fain heighten their Merit upon it, but sure
 there was nothing extraordinary in that, for all those Tories
 who love their Country, their Religion and Laws (and such
 without doubt are the greatest Number of that Denomination)
 wou'd not fail to be zealous for the Protestant Succession, and to
 testify their Satisfaction to see his Majesty peaceably possess'd
 the Throne. On the other Hand, his Majesty has sufficiently
 cover'd his Intentions that they shou'd reap all the Advanta-
 ges which they have Reason to expect from their dutiful Beha-
 viour towards him.

But our Author wou'd fain engage those moderate Tories, in
 the same Bottom with a few Ministers, that have lost all Repu-
 tation, and to believe that the Church and State are to be over-
 turn'd, because some Persons who brought them both to the
 Brink

Brink of Ruin, are not continued in their Employments: But

The King, in that Respect, has only follow'd the Plan which the Queen laid down, 'Tis known to the World, that those Wretches who Affect to shew a false Zeal for the Memory of that Illustrious Princess, did hasten her Death, by the continual Vexations which their Divisions gave her, and after having render'd her Life a Burden to her, contributed to shorten the Course of it. Is it not known that those Men, without any Regard to that dangerous State of Health which the Queen was reduc'd to by her frequent Indispositions, without any Sense of the Favours she had heap'd upon them, and without any Shame for having engag'd her in a Peace so unworthy the great Success with which God had been pleas'd to bless her Arms, did perfectly break her Heart by their continual Quarrels and Complaints against one another? She was so tired out with them, that to deliver herself from the Hands of those People, she took the White Staff from one of them, and wou'd have also turn'd out the rest, had not her Death prevented it. So that the King, by leaving the late Lord-Treasurer in Oblivion and Obscurity, leaves him only in the same Condition where the Queen had put him, and where we may justly say, she found him; and by turning some others out of Employment, his Majesty has only done what the late Queen would have done, had God preserv'd her a little longer.

The Libeller in that same Page, gives a mighty Character of the Duke of Ormond, which no Body controverts with him; but he advances a great Falshood when he says, the Duke was turn'd out of his Post only for obeying the Queen, and drawing off the English Troops from those of the Confederates. No Body can charge the King with making the Duke's Obedience to the Queen a Crime; but tho' the Duke had never retir'd from the Confederate Army with the English Troops, his Majesty wou'd have been oblig'd to do Justice to the great Qualities and eminent Services of the Duke of Marlborough. This is what all Europe expected, and was absolutely Necessary, to restore a Confidence betwixt us and our Allies, who had been ruin'd by the late Ministry.

All Mankind was sorry that a Person of the Duke's Honour shou'd have been expos'd to so severe a Tryal, and 'tis very well known he did not expect it. The Ministry at first talk'd of nothing but continuing the War with Vigour; and the Party ask'd why we might not expect the same Success under this new General, as under the former, since we had the same Troops, and the same Allies? Nor is there any doubt but the Duke of Ormond wou'd fully have answer'd the Hopes that were conceiv'd of him, and the Assurances which he had given of his good Intentions

But he pass'd through the *Hague*, had not his Hands been ty'd by the Orders afterwards sent him, and of which the Court of *France* was inform'd much sooner than he, for they complain'd to the Queen's Ministers, that, contrary to the Promises made them in that Respect, the Duke of *Ormond* had pass'd the *Scheld*; and that is a sufficient Proof, that the Queen's Ministry did not entirely rely on the Duke, they order'd their great Confident to go to the Army, that he might preside in that worthy Action of withdrawing the *English* Troops, and abandoning the Confederates. The Libeller Murmurs, Page 8, against his beloved House of Commons, for Voting the *Hanover* Troops their Arrears, to the effect that they separated from the Duke of *Ormond*. And to this variation he gives the honourable Title of Desertion. So angry he still with the *German* Troops, who by continuing to make war against the Common Enemy, prevented his giving a mortal blow to the Confederates, and becoming so far Arbitrer of Europe, as to impose a King upon *Great-Britain*, which was the dearest Hopes of our Libeller and his Friends. After all, is it that a fine Pretext to refuse their Arrears, that Foreign Troops engag'd in the Queen's Service, by a Treaty, which bore expressly that they were to act against *France*; that Troops belonging to a Prince, a Member of the Empire, and bound by the most solemn Oath with the Emperor, to act against that Crown, should, without Order of their Master, and altogether without his knowledge, break through all those Engagements, and by ceasing to act against the common Enemy, deliver into his Hands Troops of the Emperor and the Dutch? Is it not with a bad Grace then, that those Troops are branded as Deserters, because they refus'd to be guilty of so base an Action? The Libeller spends his 10th Page, in pitiful Lamentations of the Changes made, in favour of the Whigs, yet finds himself oblig'd to confess that some Tories are continu'd in Posts; but he represents as *Weathercocks*, who turn with every Wind, such as went go that Length the Court expects. 'Tis very much of such a Confession should come from a Mouth so accusom'd to Falshoods, for here the Man does not dissemble, that had the King employ'd none but those of the Faction for whom he wrote his Libel, he wou'd have had nothing to say against his Majesty. Formerly, in the like Case, I mean when the late Ministry began their Administration, and that so many sudden and unexpected Changes were made, and that also contrary to Promise to our Confederates: Those People cry'd out, *What! has not the King the Privilege of chusing private Person, to chuse what Service he pleases? Will they usurp the Prerogative? Has not the Queen the Liberty to chuse? Wou'd they prescribe to her whom she must Employ?* Yet the Matter in Hand then was no

less than the turning out a Lord-Treasurer, a Ministry and General, who had advanc'd the English Name and Arms to the highest Degree of Glory and Reputation; but now when they are turn'd out of Employment, who had sacrific'd the Honour and Trade of the Nation, prostituted the publick Faith, and had nothing in View but the aggrandizing of France. This Author crys out, as if all were lost, and he wou'd make these Measures, the Cause of that very Church which they wou'd have deliver'd up to Popery, if Providence had not depriv'd them of the Means.

Those Gentlemen must certainly think we have forgot the unheard of manner, in which several Captains of the Guard and other Officers had their Commissions taken from them at the close of the last Reign; and that there was a Plan form'd to pursue the same Method throughout the Army, as far as it would go, or they must fancy that the last Ministry had a Right to do what they wou'd, but that it is unpardonable in this Ministry to do any thing at all.

The Instance of the Archbishop of Armagh is brought, Part as a Proof of the Injustice, which the Libeller charges upon the King in plain Terms without any Turn to soften it; but as to the Complaint it self, every one knows, that the Archbishop of Tuam being incapable to act because of his Indisposition, and the 2 other Lords Justices of Ireland, the Primate and the Chancellor having refus'd to obey the Orders of the Lords Regents of Great-Britain, with Relation to the Disputes about the Election of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin, and having endeavour'd to raise new Troubles on that Head, instead of allaying the old ones, the Lords Regents found themselves oblig'd to issue a new Commission, and to put in the Archbishop of Dublin and the Earl of Kildare, instead of the Primate and Constantine Phipps. This is what occasions our Libeller's Exclamations against his Majesty, who was then in Holland. As to the Witticism, *that perhaps one Day we shall see Mr. Moleworth Primate of Ireland*, 'tis a poor piece of insipid Railery, which reflects Disgrace upon its Author.

In page 12 and 13, there's an Instance of Sincerity, which is a very scarce Commodity with our Libeller, he says, 'Supposing for once the Whigs and the Tories to be equal, that they have the same Zeal for the Constitution, and the same Capacity for Employments, it wou'd not however be just to shew all the Favours on one Side. After this he attempts to shew how much the Tories have the Advantage of the Whigs in all those Respects, and he offers at a Parallel betwixt the Chancellors, the Generals, and the Secretaries of State on the

les; but when he shou'd come to particulars, and prove what he had so rashly affirm'd, his Courage fails him. He quits the Field, retires to his Bogs, and says, he wou'd not have the Whigs to think that he is erecting an Inquisition into their Lives and Characters, Yet those who read his Libel will never suppose he had any Mind to spare the Whigs, but clearly perceive that he avoids coming to the Parallel for Fear of exposing himself to publick Laughter.

He thinks to save his Credit by magnifying the disinterestedness of Mr. B — y, and Sir T — s H — er. He concludes that considerable Employments were offer'd them. This, in the way, justifies the King from what the Libeller had severally times charg'd him with, viz. That his Majesty wou'd employ no Tory. His Majesty is certainly very much to be pity'd; he offers no Employment to Tories, then they accuse him of Partiality and Injustice, and if he do offer them, then they commend those Gentlemen who refuse them. 'Tis very well known, however, that Mr. B — y wou'd very willingly have quit his Post, cou'd he have had it for Life, and what sort of disinterestedness that is, let any Man judge.

Sir T — H — er's Merit is too well known to need this Man's Attestation. That Gentleman's Sentiments about the Treaty of Commerce have been made publick enough to put some to the Blush, who form'd that Treaty with an equal mixture of Ignorance and Malice. The offer of a considerable Post shews the Esteem which the King has for that Gentleman, and he has the Honour of such frequent Access to the King, as makes him an unexceptionable Witness to the Falseness of those slanders which this Libeller publishes against his Majesty, and particularly that when Places were offer'd to Sir Thomas and some others, it was upon certain Conditions, for they know very well that there was not one Word of Conditions mention'd to them.

This Author has also the boldness to affirm, that the Salary of 3000 l. per Ann. annex'd to the Employment, had prevail'd with Sir R — d O — w to accept it. Yet he can't be ignorant that that Gentleman contents himself with one Half only, tho' the late Treasurer had the whole when he was in that Post. We can also tell him of a first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and of a Secretary of War who shew'd the like Moderation. Let him, if he can produce such Instances of disinterestedness among those of his Party, who have had the same Employments.

The Libeller having come off but very sorry in his Parallel betwixt the Leaders of the Parties; he attempts a Comparison, pag. 14. betwixt their Principles and Views, in which he comes off a great deal worse. He begins with assuring us, that the Tories are not Jacobites. But that is going off from the Question. We have already said, that we never accus'd the whole Party as Jacobites, but have own'd that the greatest number of them were always for the Protestant Succession. So that the Charge which our Author mentions, falls only upon a small number of People, whose Affection to the Pretender is known to the Nation, and to all Europe, and publish'd by the Pretender himself.

Our Author, by way of Recrimination, charges the Whigs with a Design to embark the Nation in a new War, from the ridiculous Motive, That their new King may make a Figure in Europe. On this Occasion, he insists upon the Debts of the Nation; but there was no need of his representing to us the Difficulties with which a new War must be attended. No body is ignorant of what the last Ministry did to make it impracticable, by ruining our Credit and Trade, and breaking all Confidence betwixt us and our Allies.

Does our Author think to persuade our Freeholders, that in such Circumstances as these, the Whigs, who are perfectly acquainted with the Disposition of the People, could think of beginning a new War upon vain Pretences, and without a Necessity. The Libeller is so kind as to allow the Whigs a Share of common Sense, and to confess, that they understand their Interest. Is it possible then that they should form such a Project as this, which would be the ready way to play the Game into their Enemies Hands, and furnish them with an Opportunity to overturn them.

'Tis certain, that every one desires the continuance of the Peace, and wishes we may long enjoy it; and it is as certain that no body has so much reason to wish the continuance of it as the Ministry; for none would risque so much as they, by bringing into a new War.

The Libeller makes a very impertinent Digression upon the miserable Condition into which the Czar, the King of Poland, and the King of France have brought their Subjects; by which he would maliciously persuade the Nation, that his Majesty designs to bring us into the like miserable State, and that we should have been more Happy under the Pretender.

He affects to insult the poor French Slaves who admire their King: But to the great Misfortune of the Libeller, those who laugh are not of his Side; for if he pleases to take a Turn to

he may find, that the *French* are not always taken up in
 amending their King; but that they have still Time and
 Humour enough, to laugh at those able *British* Ministers
 who have crown'd a continued Train of Victories and Conquests,
 so dishonourable a Peace; who have been out-witted by the
French in all their Negotiations, and discover'd the grossest Ig-
 norance of their Trade, and the Interest of their Country, not
 to say any thing of the illustrious Titles of mercenary wretches,
 Pensioners to *Louis le Grand*, which the *French* add to the
 Catalogues of the noble Qualities that adorn this Libellers He-
 roe.
 The pretended Augmentation of Troops in the Electorate of
Ravenna, which never had any Foundation but in the the Idea of
 News Writers devoted to the Faction, deserv'd very well to
 be publish'd by an Author with whom the grossest Lies are so
 common, that one wou'd think he has enough of his own, not
 to charge himself with the Lies of others. Troops are also increas'd
 in *England*, says he, p. 18. by secret and insensible Degrees,
 since his Majesty's Arrival. This is a new way of raising Troops, so
 now we need not despair but this able Author will also find a
 way to take Towns, and win Battles, by secret and insensible Methods.
 For this we may allow him at pleasure to insult the Duke of
Malborough, whose Victories made so much Noise, and were so
 sensibly felt by *France*. But let us read on a few Lines; Upon
 what do you think all those terrible Preparations of the Whigs
 are to fall? Upon *France*? No, by no means. 'Tis upon the
 Church of *England*! What then is she to be dragoon'd? No
 at all. The Whigs will neither hang nor burn any Body, says
 the Author, but they will make a Babel of the Church, by bringing all the
 sects into her Bosom, and driving the Bishops out of the House of Lords.
 It must be confess'd, that we look'd for no such Discovery as
 this, Those Panick Terrors of the Church's Danger, and the A-
 rms which our Author endeavours to raise among us upon that
 account, might perhaps have made an impression upon some Ig-
 norant People, during *Sacheverell's* Tryal; but to think of put-
 ting such things upon a Nation which is taken up with giving
 thanks to God for delivering her from Popery and the Presen-
 tation, and establishing upon the Throne a Protestant Prince whom
 God has bless'd with a numerous Posterity, is certainly to spend
 Time very idly, and the Abolition of Bishops, Priests and
 Monks, by an Act of Parliament, which this Libeller wou'd
 have us to think will be the first Exploit of the Protestant Suc-
 cessor, is such a ridiculous Chimera, that a Man who under-
 takes to persuade People to believe it, puts himself for ever
 out of a Capacity to make them believe any thing.

Our

Our Author confesses p. 19. that he never thought the Church to be in Danger during the Queen's Life, yet every one knows the Faction made such a Noise about it some Years agoe: that one must have been look'd upon not only to be a Whig, but a Presbyterian, that did not cry out with open Mouth, *The Church is in Danger*. Yet now here's one that was among the loudest of them, who confesses he did not believe it, and that all this Noise, was only an Artifice to cry down the moderate Party. I think after such a Confession of Dishonesty as this; we may easily be perswaded, that what he says, P. 20. of the present Danger of the Church, is an Artifice of the same Kind, and that there he speaks against his own Conscience, if he have any.

He founds this Danger upon a pretended Conformity which fancies betwixt *Lutheranism* and *Papery*; and here we have such a Bundle of Absurdities, as one would think impossible to heap'd together in so small a Compass.

The Libeller's Reflections on the King in that same Page upon Account of the Religion in which His Majesty was educated, are so full of Treason, Ignorance and Malice, that an honest Man can read them without Horror.

This Author discovers gross Ignorance both of the *Lutheran* Discipline and Doctrine: Their Church Government is known to be in effect the same with that of the Church of England. The *Lutherans* have Bishops in Sweden and Denmark, and in other Countreys they have Super-intendants, who differ little from Bishops except in Name, for they exercise the same Functions and have the same Inspection and Direction as they. But supposing that the *Lutherans* had no Bishops at all, in the Sense of our Author, does it follow that they are not Protestant Churches? In this he is so far from having the Church of England on his Side, that she is expressly against him, both in her Definition of a Church in her XIXth Article, and in her LVth Canon, by which she enjoins her Clergy to pray for Christ's Holy Catholick Church; that is, for the whole Congregation of Christian People throughout the whole World, and especially for the Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland: Yet every one knows that the Churches of Scotland, and the Calvinist Churches beyond Sea, had no such Bishops as ours when this Canon was made, nor have they any since now.

Our Author is still guilty of grosser Ignorance and Malice when he says the *Lutheran* Religion is entirely different from ours in Doctrine; for it will appear to any Man, who looks into the *Augustan* Confession, which is the establish'd System of the *Lutheran* Doctrine, that there's a perfect Harmony betwixt

Confession and the Articles of the Church of England in every Point of Doctrine, the Manner of our Saviour's bodily Presence in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper excepted; and where the Difference is not so great as is usually suppos'd; for *Lutherans* plead for no more, but that the Body of Christ is present in the Moment that the worthy Communicant receives the Sacrament with true Faith; and none of them did say, that the Body of Christ remains in the consecrated Bread after the Action, or that the said Bread is *Christ in Substance*. This Man falsely asserts, and this Author lays it down as Fact, that the Princess of Wales, a rigid Calvinist, or Presbyterian; tho' there's scarce a School-boy but knows her Royal Highness to be Sister to the Margrave of Brandenburg, and was bred a *Lutheran* as well as he. The Libeller should have consulted the famous Bishop of Bristol upon this Article, but it seems he has no Conversation with such wise and moderate Clergy-men, as are the Honour of our Church. He adds, That the Princess has hitherto refus'd to receive the Sacrament according to the Institution of the Church of England, tho' She had actually receiv'd it so at St. James's Chappel in every one's View, several Weeks before this Libel was published, as might have been seen in most of our printed News-papers. He passes over in silence the Princess's daily Attendance at Common-Prayer, and that both the King and the Prince have received the Sacrament according to Church of England. At this Author does the King the Honour to tell us, That if abolishing the Constitution of the Church of England comes to be propos'd to him, His Majesty will be ready at once to break His Coronation Oath. Was ever a Prince so unworthily treated, who never yet broke the least of his Promises, as to be charg'd with a Design to overturn a Church of which He is the Head, and which he has so solemnly sworn to maintain and protect. Where lies the Sense of our Libeller's talking thus? If the Protestant Successor must be look'd upon as the declared Enemy of our Church; and if *Lutheranism* be no better than *Papery*, how comes this Author to make it so great a Merit in his Friends, that they shew'd so much Zeal for the Hanover Succession, that their Parliaments took so much Care to establish it, and that the Tories made such Acclamations upon His Majesty's Arrival? Do those People deserve Thanks who secur'd the Succession to an Enemy of the Church, and have set such a dangerous Monster, as the Libeller represents *Lutheranism*, upon the Throne? Can any one believe that this Author and his Friends, did not know what that Religion was, before the Arrival of His Majesty? Yes,

Yes, certainly they did; but then they flatter'd themselves, that His Majesty would suffer them to continue in their Employments; and if he had, we may assure our selves they wou'd have launc'd out into a Commendation of *Lutheranism*, and boasted of Conformity with the Church of *England*. But now that the Libeller's Friends are removed from their Posts, the *Lutheran* Religion becomes all on a sudden as formidable as *Papery*, and Protestant Successor as dangerous to the Nation as the Pretended

If those Gentlemen were only guilty of loose Morals that blemish their Conduct, and of indulging themselves in such excesses as make their Lives scandalous, we might, out of Pity draw a Veil over it; but no Man can have Patience to see a People who have no Religion, endeavour to concern the Church in the just Contempt which we have for them, and to make the particular Cause, that of the *Church of England*. That *Church* has fram'd for so many great Men, and so many worthy Prelates she has produced; so Venerable for the Purity of her Doctrine, Discipline and Worship, is no less famous for the Extent of her Charity. She has neglected nothing for procuring an Union among Protestants, nor for the Conversion of Infidels. The Society establish'd by the late King *William* for the Propagation of the Faith, has labour'd in it with indefatigable Diligence. The *Church of England* has given vast Supplies of Charity to Protestants of other Communions, who being persecuted for their Religion, took Sanctuary under the shadow of her Wings. The late Queen, of glorious Memory, did signalize herself in this respect (whatever her late Ministers did) through the whole course of her Reign; and her last pious Cares were profusely employ'd in delivering from the Gallies faithful Confessors of the Truth.

But here's a few Wretches, most unworthy Members of the Church of which they pretend to be the most zealous Champions, who make use of her as a Pretext to their own Ambition and Revenge, and would inspire her with the same Spirit of Persecution which possess'd themselves while they were in Power. They would fain persuade the Church to look upon Protestants of other Communions, as she does upon Papists, and endeavour to despoil her of that Spirit of Charity; without which there can be no Christianity. These are the People who call themselves *Churchmen* by way of Eminence, and who indeed deserve the Name, if Cruelty, Fury, and implacable Hatred, be sufficient Qualities to entitle them to it.

The Libellers, *sec. 12, and 13, Page 12*, are an ill-contriv'd Remnant, of a Design which he would charge upon the King, to abolish all the Limitations inserted in the Act of Succession.

of Suppos'd Promises which the Whigs have made to the King
that Account. Here, with his usual Impudence, he forms
inary Arguments upon supposed Matters of Fact, which be
evidently false, destroy all his Reasonings at once. He seems
read above all things the admitting of Strangers into Pub-
Employments. But who told him, that ever the King
ought of settling any of his Foreign Subjects in *Great-Britain*?
he not Posts enough for them, as Elector of *Hanover*, and
not all Posts here of any Consideration, already given to
the men? He publishes, without Shame, That the Baron de
mer is made Privy-Purse, and he charges the King with
ing given him that Post, that he may with the greater Secre-
convey Money to Germany. Tho' every petty Clerk in the
Curry knows, that his Majesty has not yet establish'd any
y-Purse, nor receiv'd one Guinea upon that Head. His
Majesty is so far from sending any Money from *England* to
over, that every one about Him knows, He has sent for
ney from *Hanover* to subvert the Germans who had the Honour
attend him hither; and that the Baron de *Bohmer* himself
well as the other German Ministers and Gentlemen here) re-
ces his Money from the *Hanover* Cashier, who attends the
Court.

Then as to the Limitations, His Majesty has beforehand con-
n'd Himself to one of them, by granting to the Judges of
and, and even to those of *Wales*, *Quamvis se bene gesserint*,
not *Durante bene placito*, which shews, how far His Ma-
is from any such Design as this Libeller traiterously char-
upon him, to think of moving the Parliament to revoke
said Limitations.

But indeed it is plain, in this and the following Pages of his
1, that our Author abandons himself to the frantick Visions
his distemp'rd Brain, and instead of governing himself with
least Prudence or Decorum, heaps so many Contradictions
Invectives together, that any one may easily perceive, he is
absolute Slave to his Passion.

He asserts, Page 21. * That the Whigs design to repeal or ex-
amaway the chief Limitations in the Act of Settlement,
and by opening a Breach in it, to receive a few *Hanoverians*
to Employment, will make the Gap wide enough for all the
Designers in *Europe* to pass thro'.

And Page 24. He tells us, * The King's German Court-Mini-
s, are to have Money enough, which is all they want; and
the Whigs are to have the Superintendency of all Affairs;
which is the Thing they past after.

But he forgets all at once, That the Faction hath accus'd the
Whigs of being Men of Republican and Antimonarchical Prin-
ciples, and charges them, Page 25. with a Design to govern their
Country

Country in a despotical Manner, and • Shew the King the Use of the Prerogative, when lodg'd in good Hands. So that every thing serves to charge the poor Whigs. The Libeller thinks he is always in the right, provided he can insult them, and he will rather load them with inconsistent Characters, than omit any thing that may blacken them in the Eyes of the People.

It is with the same Candour, he tells us, They have a Design to repeal the Triennial Bill; which would be to pull down the Work of their own Hands; the Nation being chiefly obliged to them for that Act, which is the Bulwark of their Liberty, which the Whigs have always been the most zealous Champions.

For the rest, I don't think it worth while to insist upon the Passages, wherein this Libeller honours with the Title of Traitors, the two Lords whom His Majesty has put at the Head of the Army and Navy, for that serves only to shew, that to be the French by Land or Sea, is enough to make any Man be accounted a Traytor by this Author and his Friends; after which it is natural enough for them to represent such as this Libeller writ for, to be the Men of the World, the farthest from any Appearance of Treason.

Our Author, by referring to Sir J. Fennick's Papers, in the Journals of the House of Lords, for the Proof of his Charges against the two Lords at the Head of our Army and Navy, discovers at once his Impudence and Folly, for the House of Lords sent the Person, who had a Hand in framing those Accusations against the said Lords and others, to the Tower upon that account, and that Person's Reputation is not only blasted by the said Commitment, but by the Act 8th of King William, Cap. 4. which attaints Sir J. Fennick, and charges him 'with framing false and scandalous Papers, reflecting on the Fidelity of several noble Peers, and diverse Members of the House of Commons, &c. only by hearsay, contriving thereby to undermine the Government, and create Jealousies betwixt the King and his Subjects, and to stifle the real Conspiracy.

Our Author makes himself extremely ridiculous, by representing the two Men in *Turkish* Habit, as having the Power of ordering all things at St. James's, and the very Person of the King at their Disposal. It wou'd seem they are the two Dragons in the Fable, appointed to watch the Gardens of the *Hesperides*, and are ready to devour all those who come near them.

It looks as if our Author took the Freeholders to be Children that may be frighten'd with Bugbears; but nothing comes amiss to him, provided he can insult the King, and represent him as a Prince that suffers himself to be govern'd by two *Vallets de Chambre*. However, the Libeller does His Majesty a little more Honour

Lines after, in *Page 25.* alledging, That he suffers himself
 be rul'd by a detestable *Junto*, to whom he only lends his
 Name and Authority. Here he forgets all on a sudden, the Im-
 munities which he would give us in several Places, as if we
 sh'd be govern'd in the same Way as *Hanover* is. I wish he
 sh'd shew us the *Hanover Junto* that rul'd the King when he
 was Elector; this wou'd be a Discovery worthy to be join'd
 with that of Her Royal Highness's being a rigid *Calvinist*. 'Tis
 those Gentlemen have Reason to hate the Name of a *Jun-*
 to, or if by that they intend Ministers closely united, and who
 live well with one another, we can justly say, that during the
 course of their Administration, instead of being a *Junto*, they
 were all out of joint, and by their Disputes, Quarrels and Di-
 visions, made the best of Queens uneasy, and shorten'd the
 course of Her precious Life.
 Those who know the King, cannot be ignorant, that He is
 a Prince who never made use of Favourites, but governed by
 himself; saw with His own Eyes, and appointed every Mini-
 ster and great Officer their proper Function, without suffering
 any to inroach upon one another. And as this was His Con-
 stant in *Germany*, He hath observ'd the same ever since He came
 over; and by those whom He has turn'd out of Posts, as well
 as by those whom He has conferr'd Employments upon, the
 Nation may see, that He is a Prince of great Penetration and
 Judgment, who understands Persons as well as Things.
 But if we may believe what our Libeller says, *Page 11.* 'The
 King was determin'd in His Choice, by the Councils of the
Dutch, by the E. of O——'s Witchcraft, and the D. of
 T——'s Money. What can we think of a Man who heaps
 such Absurdities upon one another? Here he makes the D. of
 T—— a very prodigal of his Money, tho' *Page 16.* he gives him quite
 another Character: But what is still more curious is, that he cre-
 ates a good Understanding betwixt my Lord of O—— and
 the D. of M——, and makes them to give the King, the same
 Advice and Counsel in Favour of the Whigs. We nor no body
 knew, till this Discovery, that those two Lords were so
 good Friends, or that they concurred in one and the same De-
 sign: But it seems this is one of the Effects of the E. of O——'s
 ordinary Witchcraft, which extends yet farther: It was this no
 doubt which kept the *Witch* so long in the West, and detain'd
 His Majesty at the *Hague*, till he had receiv'd necessary Instructions
 from the *Dutch*, how to make a good Choice when he came to
London. But however that be, here's a new *Junto* of our Author's
 own framing, made up of the *Hogan Mogans*, the D. of M. and
 the last Lord T——. After revealing a Secret of this Impor-
 tance, 'tis hoped our Author will also discover the Recompence
 which the E. of O—— has receiv'd from his Majesty, for
 giving him such faithful Advice.

To

To return again to p. 25. If we consider what our Author tells us, we cannot think, that only two *Valets-de-Chambre* riv'd here with his Majesty in *Turkish Habit*, but that they brought with them the *Grand Seigneur* himself, to take Possession of the Throne of Great-Britain: For this Prince, says our Author, uncontrollable at Home, could command the Lives, Liberties, Fortunes and Wills of his former Subjects, and probably hath brought him a Desire to be no less Absolute over us.

We are very happy that this Sultan has not yet made a *Grand Vizier*, and that his two *Turks* are not Mutes. One would expect to hear from our Author, some Instances of People rob'd of their Estates, and arbitrarily depriv'd of their Lives by King, when he was Elector; but let the traiterous Libeller say what he pleases, it is very well known, that his Majesty wou'd like a true Father of his Subjects, and that he was not guilty of the least Act of Violence or Injustice to any of them: that he never rais'd any Taxes upon them, without the Consent of the States of the Country; and that his Subjects bewail'd leaving them, with Floods of Tears. Upon what then can the Wretch found the Slander he would spread among the Freeholders. That his Majesty is come hither with a Design to make himself Absolute; and that he swore at his Coronation to maintain our Laws and Liberties, with a purpose to overturn them. I will say, no doubt, that the Whigs have put him upon this Project; but is not this to ring the Changes? Formerly, Whigs were represented by the Libeller's Faction, as the Champions of a Limited Monarchy; and what's more, they were charg'd with Republican Principles. We have heard of Persons who bespoke the Presumptive Successor, thus: *Keep fast by Torrey, if ever you come to the Crown; They are the only zealous defenders of the Rights of the Monarchy, and Prerogative Royal: They are the only Men who are Loyal to their Sovereigns, out of Principle. 'Tis in their Schools, where the wholesome Doctrine of Passive Obedience is taught. Beware of the Whigs, for they will tie up your Hands, instead of a Monarch, make you only a Doge of Venice.*

But now the Tone is chang'd, 'tis the Whigs who Design to abolish the Limitations, to repeal the Triennial Act, to establish Arbitrary Power, and to make the Nation Slaves. They would have a Sultan for a King, instead of a Doge; but on the contrary, says our Libeller to the Freeholders, 'If you will choose such Men as I recommend to you, we will curb your King as he ought to be, we will maintain the old Limitations, and if it be needful, add new ones.

Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.

After having charg'd the Whigs with this noble Design of establishing Arbitrary Power, it was very just in our Author to furnish them with the Means of doing it; for it wou'd have been

ridiculous to have recourse again to the E. of *O——*:
Witchcraft. The Means then are a Standing Army in time
Peace. That's the great Thing which the Whigs propose, ac-
cording to our Author, Page 26, and above all, my Lord *H——*,
who, he says, having endeavour'd to get one for King *William*,
will spare no Cost nor Pains to procure one for King *George*.

But says our Author, Page 27, They are afraid they shall not
be able with an English Army to accomplish their Project of
making the Nation Slaves. Therefore their Design is chiefly to
make use of Strangers. All the Refugees who are fond of the
Government of *France*, will offer their Assistance to the Whigs
to destroy ours, and set up an arbitrary and tyrannical Go-
vernment in its stead. It must be own'd, that our Author's
friends are very proper to oppose such a Project. They, who
while the Administration was in their Hands, discover'd such
an implacable Hatred to *France*, that they brought her by their
Ordinary Witchcraft to Sign a Peace as Glorious as 'tis Ad-
vantageous to our Nation.

But still there are more Causes of Fear according to our Au-
thor, Page 27. 'The Engagements enter'd into with the Dutch,
and the Preparations made in *H——*, make me dread, says
he, a military Power, which can have nothing to overcome
but the Liberties of the People. To what other Purpose can
the Addition of 14 Men to each Company of Foot at *H——*,
and of 6 to each Troop of Horse be design'd, which our Au-
thor asserts, Page 18, upon the Credit of his Oracle the *Post-Boy*.
It will be very easy for so able an Author to persuade our
Freeholders, that since the King of *Sweden* is return'd to the
North, we shall have a profound Peace on that Side. That
France will give us no Cause to suspect her Peaceable Intentions
as she has given over her Works at *Mardyke*, and that she has
prevail'd with the King of *Spain* to treat our Merchants who
are settled in his Dominions with the same Favour and Kind-
ness as the Nations most favour'd. It is as clear then as the Sun
at Noon, that this Augmentation of Troops at *H——* is de-
sign'd to subdue this Nation, as the *Saxon* Troops are to con-
quer *Poland*.

Our Author likewise imputes to the Whigs, a Design to restrain
the Liberty of the Press; but it seems he has forgot, that the Queen
has self recommended this frequently to her Parliament from the
 Throne, and without doubt the last Ministry, had very good Reason
to lay a Restraint upon those who were able to open the Eyes of the
Nation by their Pens: But now that these Gentlemen have nothing
left them to do, but to write and publish Libels, it would be
very hard to deprive them of the only Pleasure they have left, and
therefore I readily pardon their bearing a Share of the Affliction
with their good Friends the *Grub-street* Hackers, who are hinder'd
from

from getting Cold, by bawling about the Streets in the Service of the Libeller's Faction.

Our Author concludes his Master-piece, by deploring the Orages which, he pretends Page 28. are offered to the Memory of the late Queen at St. James's; but at the same time is the blackest of his Slanders, it has also the least Foundation. No body does more Justice to the Memory of that great Princess, than His Majesty. What She did for confirming the Protestant Succession, can never be forgot without Ingratitude. Her Zeal for our Religion; Her Love for Her People, Her Piety and Charity, will always make one of the greatest Patterns that a Sovereign of Great Britain ought to follow: Her endeavours for a Peace, had no other View, but the Happiness and Glory of the Nation, to which she would certainly have attain'd, if that great Affair had not been manag'd by Persons unworthy the Trust which she put in them. Her Patience, which they try'd so long, is none of the least Virtues which she has left us to admire; but these worthy Ministers did at last find Means to exhaust it; and Her Majesty having taken from the great Sorcerer the conjuring Wand in which all his Witchcraft lay, she would have soon dispers'd the little Sorcerers, if Her Death had not prevented it. These are the People who dare to accuse the King with want of Respect and Deference for the Memory of the Queen, tho' the whole Kingdom is witness that he thinks himself indispensibly oblig'd to fulfil every Title of her Will, whenever it is made known to him. He has continued in Office and Pension the Earl of Rochester, and all those who had the Honour to be related to the Queen. He has given to her Maids of Honour the Sums they had to expect from her Majesty; and Pensions to such of her Ladies of the Bed-Chamber as appear to have need of 'em. Nor has he omitted any Thing to shew that he is inspir'd with the same Love for his Subjects that shone out so brightly in that great Princess, and with the same Zeal to maintain the Church of England in all her Lustre. We might have follow'd this Author even to his Corollaries, and drawn up a List of several Articles, to shew what the Frivolous holders are to expect from a House of Commons made up of Persons of the Libellers Stamp; but we think it better to inform them, how the City of London reasons upon that Head, by subscribing here the Address which the Lord-Mayor and Lieutenant of this great City, presented some Days ago to his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for your City of London.

Permit us, Most Gracious Sovereign, with the profoundest Humility and Submission, to say, We always thought the Preservation of the Trade of the Kingdom, and the Ballance of Power to be the main Motives for the late War. A Cause so just was favour'd by Heaven; and the Arms and Virtue of the

Troops

of the Arms of Britain, with those of her Confederates, prevail'd with
 a Train of unparallel'd Successes, that we concluded our-
 selves upon the Point of being Happy to the utmost of our Wishes.
 But when we were just seizing the Prize of our Conquests, with
 error we call to mind, that the *British* Arms were surprizingly
 withdrawn, and our faithful Allies abandon'd. — Sad were
 the Consequences that ensu'd !

The Reputation of the Kingdom was sunk to Contempt, the
 humble Stile of the Enemy was quite alter'd, and *France*, from
 being in a Condition of suing for a Peace, became the Director of
 to those that had conquer'd ! The People were mocked with
 assurances of being free from the Danger of a neighbouring For-
 eigners, and the best Branches of their Trade were exchange'd for
 Foreigners.

Our Holy Church too, was in Danger of being given up to
 Tyranny, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way preparing
 for the Pretender.

All that had been gain'd by a profusion of Blood and Treasure
 in a glorious and successful War, was thrown up, and a Free-
 dom People brought within view of Slavery, when the Almighty
 more interpos'd, by seating on the Throne your Sacred Ma-
 jesty, His great Vicegerent.

We, your Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects, can never think of
 the providential Period of Time, in which the Kingdom was
 reliev'd from Distress, by your Majesty's most happy Acces-
 sion to the Imperial Crown of *Great-Britain*, but our Hearts are
 full of unutterable Transports of Joy.

We think ourselves snatch'd from Perdition, and establish'd
 on a Rock of Security. Credit (the best Indication of the
 People's Satisfaction) springs up again, and the Spoils and Re-
 mains of our Commerce and Property are, we hope, recovering
 and enlarging.

We see a Protestant Prince on the Throne, adorn'd with High
 Virtues, and blessed with a numerous Progeny of Protestant Suc-
 cessors, *Defenders of the Faith* and the *Establish'd Church*, which is
 protected, and now again fenced in, by the Right Head of God.

We cannot forbear, now we are at your Majesty's Feet, upon this
 happy Occasion, to render our hearty Thanks for the Honour con-
 fer'd upon us by your Royal Commission ; and we assure your
 Majesty, that the Power entrusted with us, is in the Hands of
 men, who were never tainted with any Inclination to the Pretender ;
 men who as ever had in Detestation, those who meant ill to the Pro-
 testant Succession, or the Author of it; our other Glorious De-
 scender, King William ; such as, being Lovers of the Church and
 State, are ready to Defend both, with the Arms committed to
 their Charge ; and such as devoutly pray, That your Majesty
 our Royal Issue may Reign over this Kingdom, and that
 your Majesty's Dominions, till Time shall be no more.

